# *A Walker's Guide*
## *TO THE*
# *MUNGO TRACK*

*Palmforest near Tamboy*

**Myall Lakes**
**National Park**
**New South Wales**
**Australia**


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Australia 1788-1988 ©


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in co-operation with the National Parks and Wildlife Service of N.S.W.

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(FOREWORD TO THE FIRST EDITION - 1984)

NEW SOUTH WALES
MINISTER FOR PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT

# FOREWORD

My first and foremost recreation is bushwalking. It provides the exact antidote to city living and can therefore only grow in popularity.

In New South Wales the scope for bushwalking has widened dramatically in recent years as the area dedicated to National Parks has been increased by more than seventy percent.

This project, launched by the Tea Gardens Lions Club, is welcome proof that as the opportunities for bushwalking are extended, so are the ranks of the bushwalkers.

Yours sincerely,

**BOB CARR.**
**Minister for Planning and Environment**

*Official opening of the Mungo Track by the Hon. Tim Moore, M.L.A. The Minister of the Environment in N.S.W. (left), with Mr. John Turner, M.L.A., Member for Myall Lakes (next to him) and members of the executive of the Tea Gardens Lions Club, 3rd June 1988. 11th November that year the project won a Sydney Morning Herald Service Club Award, which was presented by the Premier, the Hon. Nick Griener.*

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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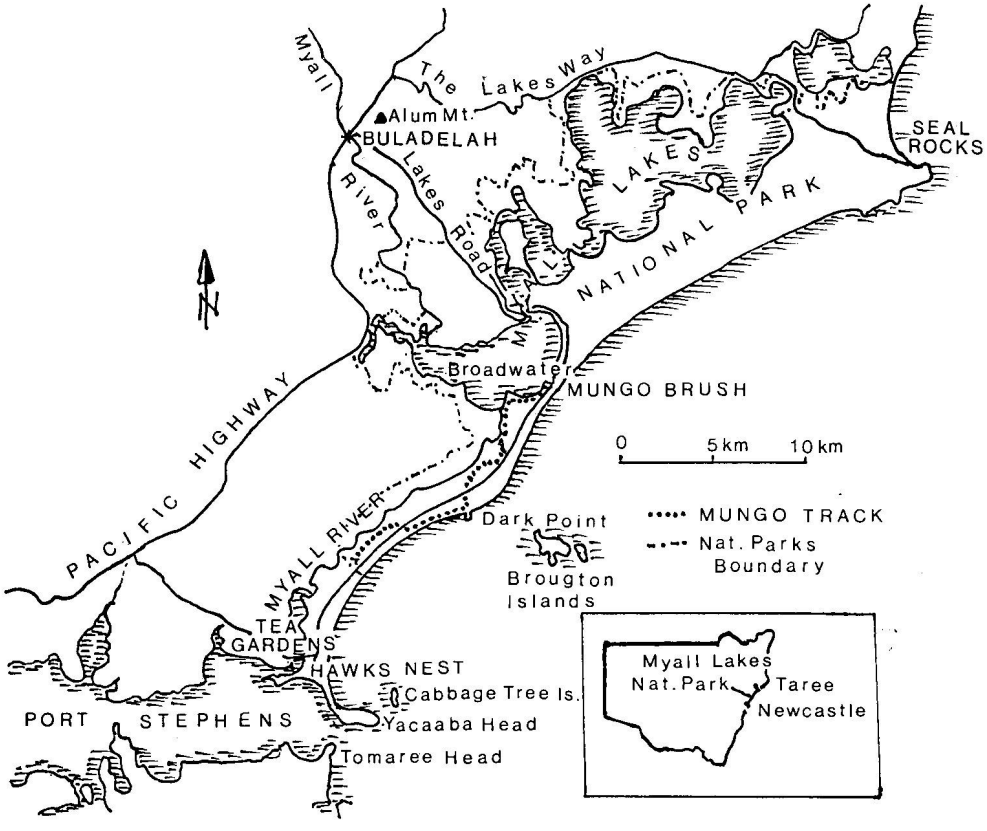
Pat Pritchard, Commercial Artist.

# THE MYALL LAKES NATIONAL PARK

▲ Cabbage Tree Mtn.






# CONTENTS


Page

1. **Introduction** The Myall Lakes ..... 4
   The Mungo Track ..... 4
   Walking Times ..... 6

2. **The Mungo Track** Section 1 — The Michael Rowe Memorial Walk ..... 7
   Section 2 — Waterholes Walk ..... 9
   Section 3 — Dark Point Walk ..... 11
   Section 4 — Wildflower Walk ..... 13
   Section 5 — Brambles Green-Tamboy Walk ..... 15

3. **SHORT WALKS:**
   Old Dune Walk ..... 17
   Mungo Brush Rainforest Walking Track ..... 18

4. **History** ..... 21

5. **Vegetation** ..... 22

6. **Geology and Landforms** ..... 24

7. **Birds** ..... 29

8. **Tips for Walkers** ..... 34

9. **Additional Information** ..... 35
   i. **Glossary** ..... 35
   ii. **References** ..... 35
   iii. **Audiovisuals and Conducted Walks** ..... 35
   iv. **Recommended Reading** ..... 35
   v. **Other Walking Tracks in Myall Lakes National Park** ..... 36
   vi. **For Further Information** ..... 36

# 1. INTRODUCTION

## The Myall Lakes

Situated about 300km north of Sydney, the Myall Lakes are the best remaining example of a relatively untouched coastal lagoon system in New South Wales. See Map for location.

In flood years the lakes trap the floodwaters of its affluent rivers and streams and are influenced by their composition. Even a rise of only one metre in the level of the lakes drastically increases the area of surrounding wetland. Conversely in dry years the surface of the lakes contracts, the wetlands dry and tidal waters from the sea in the South progressively increase salinity. These periodic effects create a specially adapted ecology.

The local and national value of the ecology, landforms, vegetation and fauna of the lakes and their associated land masses, as an important educational, recreational and scientific resource, was recognised in 1972 with the dedication of Myall Lakes National Park. The relatively fragile sand-dune and lake ecosystem are now managed to protect their natural qualities.

Vegetation communities within the Park range from zonal sand-dunes, schlerophyll forests, heaths to rainforest.

Due to the narrow nature of the lower Myall River, the Myall Lakes do not experience a great deal of tidal flush, despite being connected to the sea. The small tidal influence leads to low salt levels in the Lake, which decreases to the north.

**Maps** CMA 1:70,000 Tourist map - "Great Lakes District Map"
1:25,000 "The Branch"; "Bombah Point"

## The Mungo Track

The Mungo Track is an easy, well graded walking track from the Hawks Nest Surf Club to Mungo Brush Camping Area.

The track can be walked as five separate, looped, half-day walks or as a one or two day, through walk - see Map 2. There are also shorter walks - see Table 1.

Table 1 presents a summary of each loop; providing approximate distance, time needed to walk and a brief description of the track.

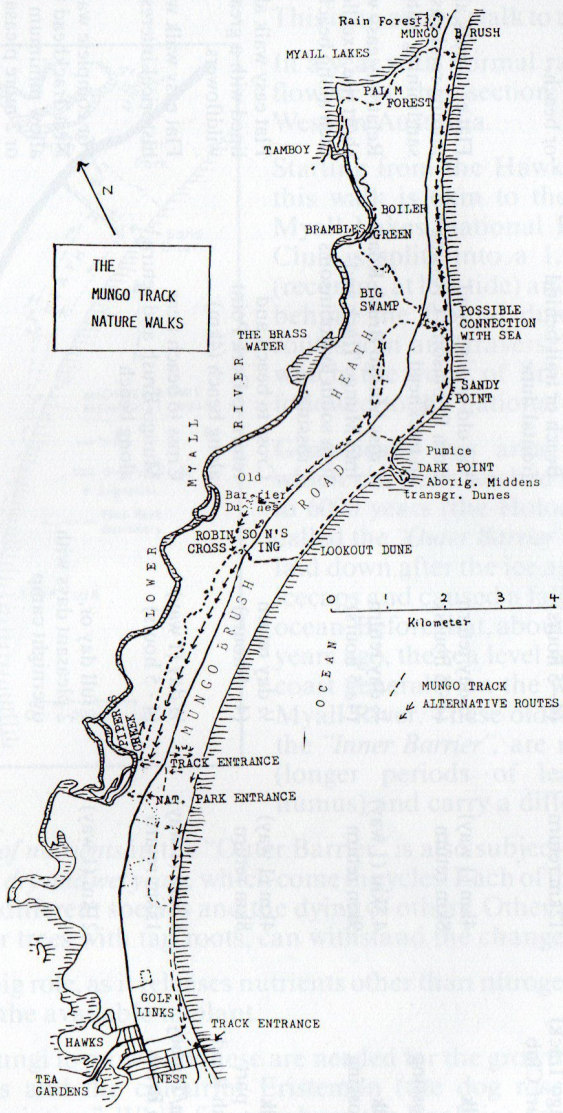
In spring and early summer the wildflowers are at their best though the track offers much natural interest all year round.

The Mungo Track is the last section of the 220 km (11 daywalks) "Tops to Myalls Heritage Trail". For this world walking route a special Walkers Guidebook is available.



# THE MUNGO TRACK

A Nature Walk for Hikers, Naturalists, Education and Research.




Inclusion of the Parks approx. 2 km Rainforest Walk at Mungo Brush is strongly recommended.

## Table 1 — WALKING TIMES

These times are a guide to the approximate time required for the walk by visitors in good health. Those accompanied by children or older people should allow more time. A fit, experienced bushwalker would need less time.

| TRACK SECTION | APPROXIMATE DISTANCE km | APPROXIMATE TIME | RETURN | DESCRIPTION |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Michael Rowe Memorial Walk** (access to Mungo Track) Hawks Nest Surf Club to Trackhead | 6km (1 way) 12km return | 1½ hours (4 - 5 hours) | Via Sandquarry Road to Beach or trail behind frontal dune | Flat easy walk on sandtrack or beach. |
| **Waterholes Walk** Trackhead to Robinson's Crossing | 4km (1 way) 8km return | ½ day return (4 - 5 hours) | Via old mining road from Robinson's Crossing to trackhead | Flat easy walk along old sand-mining road past 3 man-made sandmining waterholes. |
| **Dark Point Walk** Robinson's Crossing to Dark Point | 4.5km (1 way) 9km return | ½ day return (4 - 5 hours) | Cross Mungo Brush Road into Mungo Track and turn south to Robinson's Crossing | Relatively easy walk with one short rise, excellent coast views, then along beach to Dark Point. |
| **Wildflower Walk** Dark Point car part to Mungo Brush Road | 4km (1 way) 8km return | ½ day return (4 - 5 hours) | Cross to beach and return to Dark Point along beach (4km) | Flat easy walk along old track, lined with a great variety of wildflowers. |
| **Brambles Green/Tamboy Walk to Mungo Brush** | 8.5km (1 way) 15km return | ½ day (1 way) (4 - 5 hours) | Cross to beach near Mungo Brush and return along beach | Flat easy walk with scenic and historical interest. |
| **Mungo Track** | 21km (1 way) | 1 full day or, 2 pleasant days with overnight camp | | For complete walk from Hawks Nest Trackhead to Mungo Brush allow minimum of 1 very long day or 2 more pleasant days with a camp overnight. |
| **Old Dune Walk** | 4km return | 1 hour | Return via the old Mungo Track | Very pleasant short walk through undisturbed old barrier dune vegetation. |
| **Mungo Brush Rainforest Walking Track** | 2.5km return | ½ hour | Return via the Walking Link Trail | Easy walk through postglacial remnant rainforest of high ecological interest. |

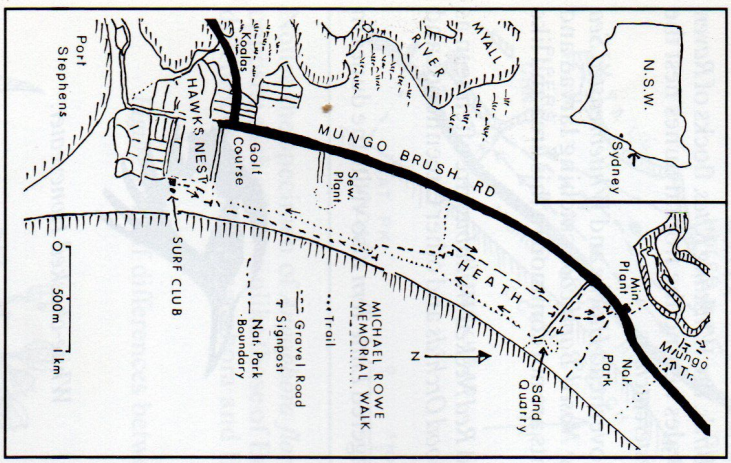
# THE MUNGO TRACK

## Section 1 — The Michael Rowe Memorial Walk*

This is an access walk to the National Park.

In a year with normal rainfall the spring-flowers of this section are said to rival Western Australia.

Starting from the Hawks Nest Surf Club this walk is 6km to the entrance of the Myall Lakes National Park. At the Golf Club is splits into a 1.5km beach route (recomm. at low tide) and a sheltered route behind the frontal dune. Then the two routes join and traverse open heath, after which the edge of dry coastal forest is followed to the national park.




**Geologically** this area consists of sand which has been washed up in the last 3000 to 6000 years (the Holocene Period). It is called the "*Outer Barrier*" dune area. It was laid down after the ice ages froze the polar icecaps and caused a fall in the level of the ocean. Before that, about 100,000 to 200,000 years ago, the sea level was higher and the coast generally on the western side of the Myall River. These older dunes are called the "*Inner Barrier*", are much more fertile (longer periods of leaf drop causing humus) and carry a different vegetation.

The *shallow layer of nutrients* in the "Outer Barrier" is also subject to *great changes in waterables between dry and wet years*, which come in cycles. Each of these cycles leads to the emergence of different species and the dying of others. Other plants, such as the teabush and older trees with tap roots, can withstand the changes.

**Fire** plays also a big role, as it releases nutrients other than nitrogen in the ashes, but in a form, that is the available to plant.

**Moisture** allows fungi to grow and these are needed for the growth of certain plants, such as Boronias and the colourful Eristemon (the dog roses). This is called "mycorrhizal association". While fire may burn the Banksias down to the roots, the seed capsules need the heat to open and eject their seed into the hot ash, where they wait for rain to germinate.

* *Michael Rowe was instrumental in developing and describing this walk.*

Other common species are the *Flannel flower*, the yellow *Hibertia*, the *Sun Orchid* and the *Australian Bluebell*.

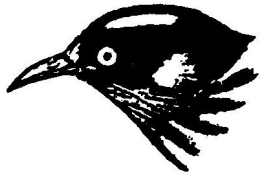
In spring the profusion of colour and flowers attracts many migratory species of *honey eating birds and bees*, such as the *Spine tailed Swift*, the *White throated Needletail*, the *White-cheeked and New Holland Honey eaters* as well as the *Wattlebirds* and the *Pheasant Caucal* with its deep whooping call. Noisiest are the *Yellow tailed Black Cockatoo*, the flocks of *Brown Quail* and the *Red browed Finch*.

On the beach the *rare Gould Petrel*, the *Mutton Birds*, the *Whistling Kites*, flocks of *Raven* and *Silvergulls* roost in the wet sand. In the swales behind the frontal dunes nest the *Red-kneed Dotterels* and the *pied and sooty Oystercatchers*.

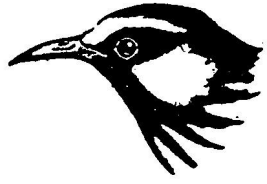
Out to sea the *Gannets* dive spectacularly and overhead *Hawks* and *Whitebreasted Sea Eagles* are looking for prey, such as the *Long Nosed Bandicoot* catching larvae and earthworms with its long, tapered snout (rabbits are not common in this area and like ferral cats are each prey for the *Dingos*).

On the edge of the coastal forest *Kangaroos* and *Red Necked Wallabies* are often seen as well as the delicately beautiful *Bearded Greenhood Orchids* and other Greenhoods and the *Black-eyed Susan* (Tetratheca juncea).

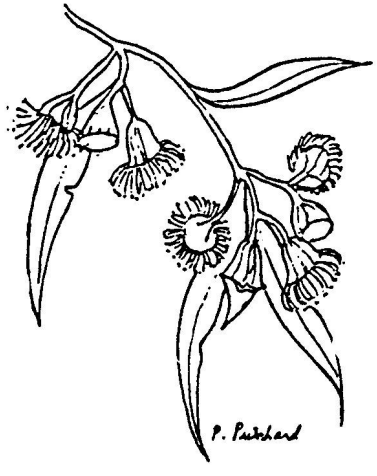
At certain times of the year the rare and endangered *Little Tern* also visits the dunes in the course of its migration.



*New Holland Honeyeater.*

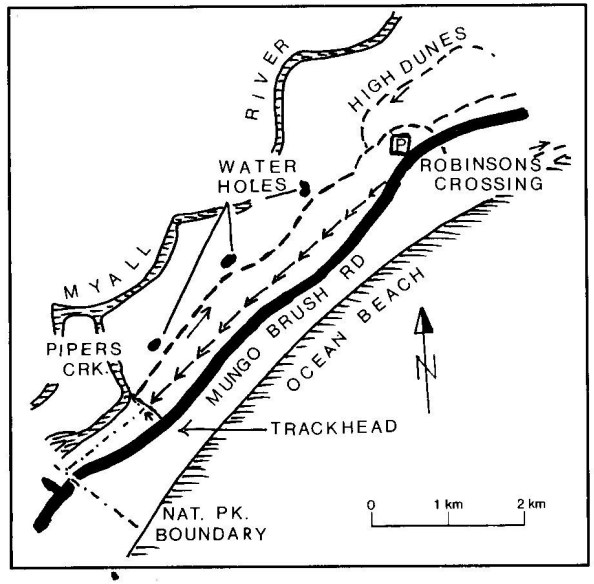


*White-cheeked Honeyeater.*






# Section 2 — The Waterholes Walk




The Mungo Track begins 5km north of Hawks Nest about 600m from the entrance to Myall Lakes National Park on the western side of the road.

Follow the signposted firebreak to Piper's Creek. Often *Ricinocarpus pinifolius* (Wedding Bush), *Actinotus helianthi* (Flannel Flowers) and other species will be found flowering along the way.

Along this track both male and female Casuarina flowers can be seen. Usually the flowers are on separate plants although some plants may be dioecious.

Notice the specimen of *Angophora floribunda* (Rough-barked Apple). Its leaves are opposite each other - unlike those of Eucalypts. See figure 2 for the leaf arrangement differences between Angophora and Eucalyptus.

*Figure 2:* Leaf differences between Angophora & Eucalyptus genera.

*Leaves opposite — ANGOPHORA.*

*Leaves alternate — EUCALYPTUS.*

*Piper's Creek — Mangroves on Kangaroo Island.*

From Piper's Creek, the Mungo Track follows an old sandmining road along a disused powerline, past several man-made waterholes to Robinson's Crossing. Both the waterholes and the powerline were made by the sandmining company, Mineral Deposits Pty Ltd. Revegetation was carried out in the early 1970's.

*Gambusia affinis* (Mosquito Fish) have been released into the waterholes. Gambusia are 2.5cm - 5cm long, eat mosquito larvae and produce up to 80 live young per female, three times a year. Unfortunately they also prevent the survival of any introduced native species.

The shores of the waterholes are populated by many native rodents and have become a stopover place for migrating birds.

Noisy Friarbirds (leatherheads) *(Philemon corniculatus)* often frequent the Eucalypts by the track. Their entire head is naked, black skin except for tufts of feathers on eyebrow and chin.

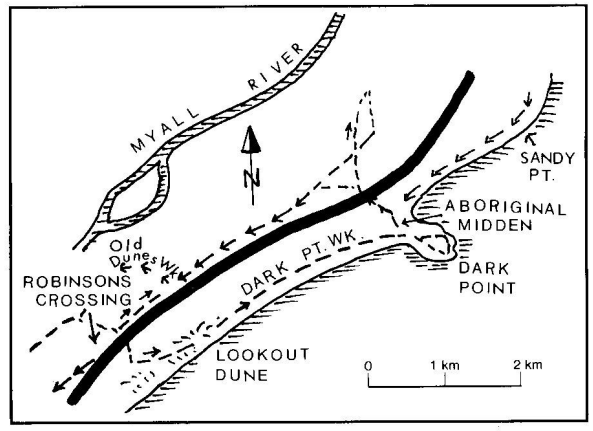
## Return

Return to the trackhead from Robinson's Crossing is via the signposted old mining road.

*Noisy Friarbird.*



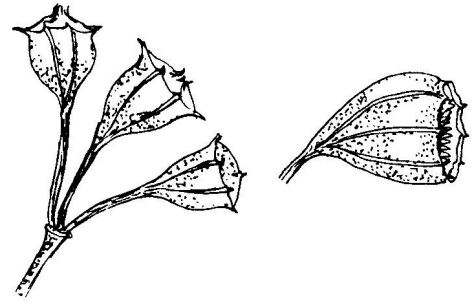
# Section 3 — The Dark Point Walk




From Robinson's Crossing follow the signposted route east through the low open forest of *Angophora costata* (the smooth-barked Apple/Red gum), *Banksia integrifolia* (Coast Banksia) and *Acacia suaveolens* (Sweet-scented Wattle) and *Leptospermum* species.

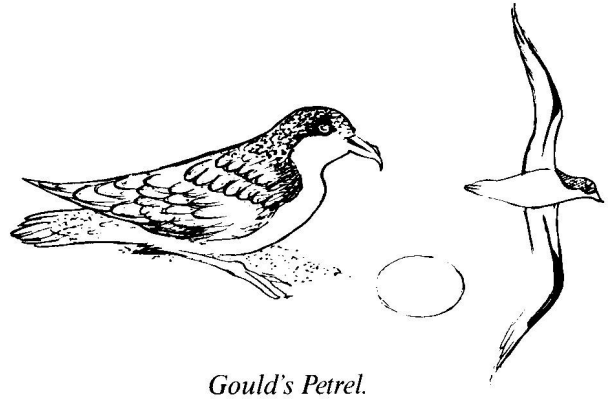
Have a look at the fruit of *Angpphora costata.* Note that it is ribbed. The name "costata" is from the Latin "costa" meaning a rib side.

After a few hundred metres there is a short steep climb up a bare sand-dune. The panoramic view from the top is definitely worth the short effort. "Dark Point" or "Little Gibber" is to the north-east along the beach; Yacaaba and Tomaree, the north and south "heads" of Port Stephens, can be seen to the south. Out to sea is Broughton Island. All except Tomaree are part of Myall Lakes National Park (Tomaree is part of Tomaree National Park).



*Ribbed fruit of ANGOPHORA species.*

Three small islands can be seen to the south east. The largest one near the coast, Cabbage Tree Island, is the only known breeding place of *Pterodronia leucoptera* (Gould's Petrel).



*Gould's Petrel.*

From the "lookout" dune, follow the beach north to Dark Point. Dark Point and Broughton Island are outcrops of the Nerong Volcanics, part of the New England Fold Belt, protruding from the Holocene sand-dune.

Dark Point is a good location for surfing, fishing, bird watching and picnicking.

A large aboriginal midden is traversed soon after leaving the beach. The midden would have been a base camp for 2 - 3 families (15 - 20 people) for 5 - 8 days at a time, about 1500 years ago. All members would have collected shellfish, the men would have fished, hunted etc. and the women would have gathered vegetable foods including Cabbage Tree Palms fronds.

Walkers are reminded that all aboriginal relics are protected under the National Parks & Wildlife Service Act (1974). To remove any artifact is an offence under that law and offenders will be prosecuted. Look carefully, but do not remove any of the pieces.

Shells, bones of fish, birds and mammals, core stones and hammer stones and small flakes used for skinning animals are common at this midden.

Just after the midden a classic "blowout" is entered. A "blowout" occurs where the sand-dune was denuded and loose sand is blown out - often over a wide area.

In the "blowout" is a "dinner time" midden - a small midden full of estaurine or marine borers. This smaller midden would have been where the men ate the shellfish they were carrying, while on hunting trips.

On the floor of the blowout remnants of an old forest can be seen.

There is then an easy walk to the Mungo Brush Road.

## Return

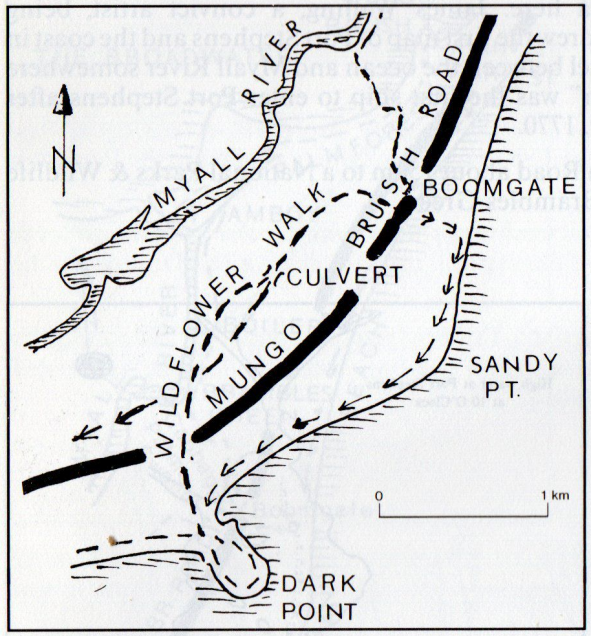
Cross the Mungo Brush Road, follow the signposted Mungo Track till the old road. The route south to Robinson's Crossing is signposted. The *old road* was built in 1958 using donations and the voluntary labour of the Tea Gardens/Hawks Nest Chamber of Commerce.

The very pleasant walking track to Robinson's Crossing leaves the old "Chamber" road (less than 1km from Robinson's Crossing). The open forest is taller here. Goannas are common among the Tea Trees *(Leptospermum species),* Banksias, and Scrub Oaks *(Casuarina species).* This section is the "Old Dunes" Walk.

*1958: The Committee of the then Tea Gardens Hawks Nest Chamber of Commerce blazing a road to Mungo Brush.*



# Section 4 — The Wildflower Walk



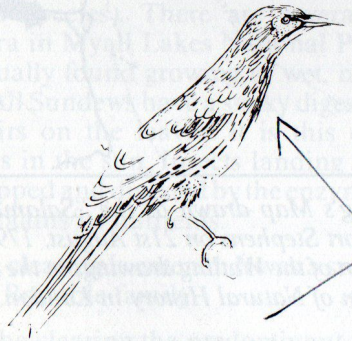

The Wildflower walk leaves from the Mungo Brush Road. Follow the signposted Mungo Track and cross the old road (see Section 2 for notes on the old road) to follow the old sand track through the open heath.

A great variety of wildflowers line the walking track, especially in spring. Species include *Acacia baurei.*

The sand track joins the old road near a collapsed culvert. Looking back along the old "chamber" road the effects of introducing clay and gravel into a sandy heath are obvious. There is an alley of Tea Trees taller than the Heath on either side of the road, thriving on the runoff and nutrients from the road.

Albert Johnson of Karuah, a sawmiller and volunteer of the Tea Gardens and Hawks Nest Chamber of Commerce, built the culvert. It was built from timbers taken from the Hawks Nest side of the first landing of the old Tea Gardens Ferry.

When the heath is flowering, honeyeaters are very common along this section. Red wattle birds and white-cheeked honeyeaters are two of the noisiest, most conspicuous species.



*White Cheeked Honeyeater.*

*Eastern Form Honeyeater.*

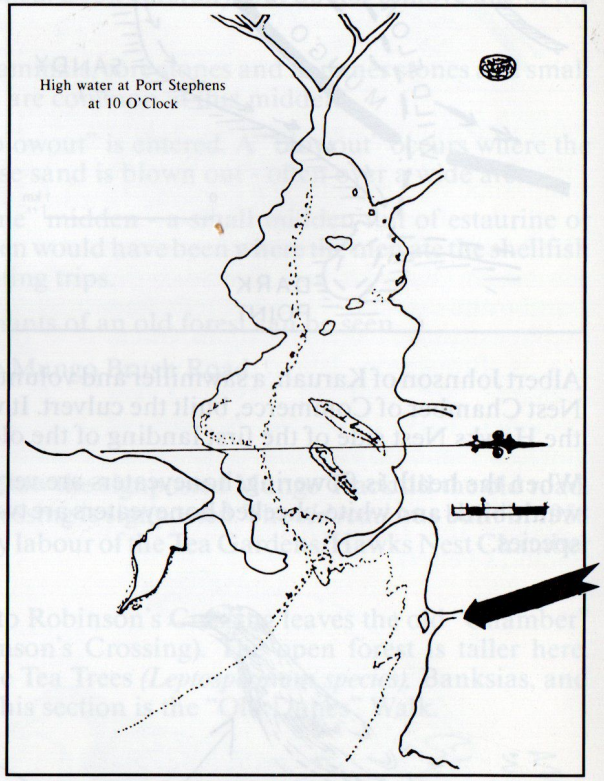
Shortly after the site of the old culvert, the track takes a sharp turn to the east towards the Mungo Brush Road in order to avoid a swamp that extends from the lower Myall River to the dune behind the beach. There is a theory that in the past there may have been a connection with the sea here. James Watling, a convict artist, being transported on the "Salamander" drew the first map of Port Stephens and the coast in 1791. That map indicates a channel between the ocean and Myall River somewhere in this vicinity. The "Salamander" was the first ship to enter Port Stephens after Captain Cook sailed past in May, 1770.

Continue along the Mungo Brush Road about 150m to a National Parks & Wildlife Service bar gate and signpost to Brambles Green.

## Return

Walk due east to the beach after reaching the Mungo Brush Road. Notice that the vegetation decreases in height from shady trees near the road to shrubs and groundcover as the beach is approached. Groundcover is thicker behind hummocks where there is some protection from sea spray. The view includes the old Seal Rocks lighthouse on Sugarloaf Point to the north and Chinaman's Knob near Brambles Green to the north west. Further north west are Bulahdelah (Alum) Mountain (see Map 1) and Cabbage Tree Mountain.

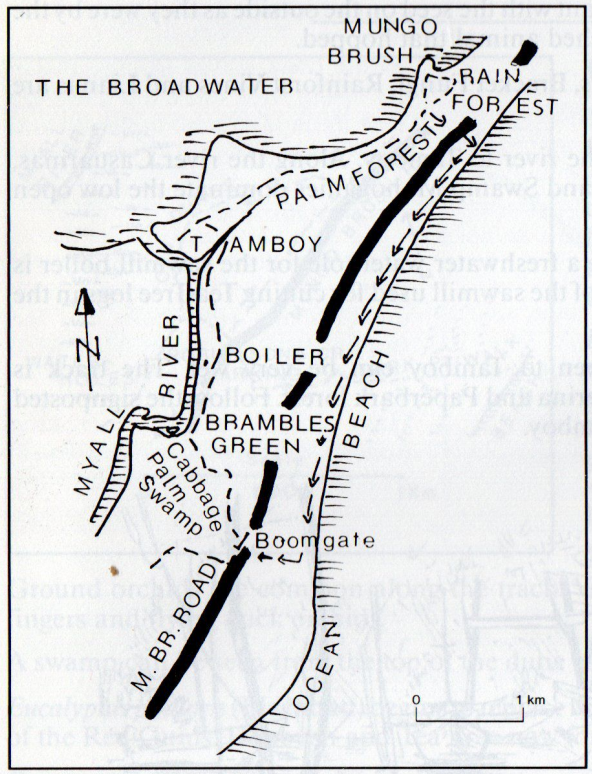
Follow the beach south to Dark Point. Then walk west through the dunes, past the midden to the Mungo Brush Road. Refer to the last part of Section 2 of the Dark Point Walk for information on Dark Point and the aboriginal midden.




*James Watling's Map drawn as the "Salamander" entered Port Stephens on 21st August, 1791. The map is part of the Watling drawings in the British Museum of Natural History in London.*



# Section 5 — Brambles Green-Tamboy Walk




From the bar gate on the Mungo Brush Road follow the signposted route west to Brambles Green through low open forest of *Angophora costata* (Red gum), *Eucalyptus pilularis* (Blackbutt) and *Banksia integrifolia* (Coast Banksia).

The understorey includes Wattle *(Acacia suaveolens, Acacia longifolia* and *Acacia ulicifolia).* Tea Tree *(Leptospermum* species), Bracken Fern, *Restio* species and the Creeping Vine, *(Hardenbergia violaceae).*

Notice that the Blackbutts and Banksias occasionally thin out and that Cabbage Tree Palms, Paperbarks and Swamp Mahoganies occur periodically.

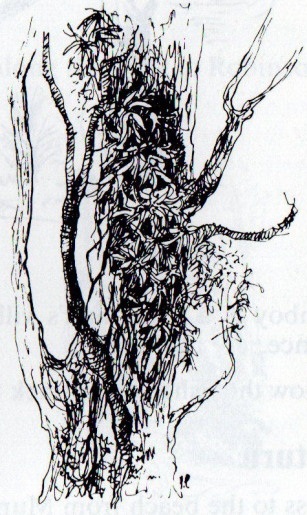
There is a small patch of *Rapanea howittiana* (Brush Muttonwood).

Other species include Devils Twine, Eggs and Bacon, Pomax species, Native Currant, Tea Tree, Hibbertia species, Glory Wedge Pea.

Keep your eyes out for the Insectivorous Sundew (*Dosera* species). There are several species of Drosera in Myall Lakes National Park. Drosera are usually found growing in wet, nitrogen poor soils. All Sundews have a sticky digestive enzyme, on hairs on the leaves. It is this enzyme that glistens in the sun. Insects landing on the plant are trapped and digested by the enzyme. The plant thus obtains its nutrients.

Soon a clearing is entered. It was a small farm run by the Bramble family.

After the clearing the predominant vegetation is Paperbark, Cabbage Tree Palm and Red gums.



*Tree Orchids near Tamboy.*

Note the small clump of *Exocarpus cypressiformis* (Native Cherry) on the southern side of the track. The seeds of this species are on the outside of the fruit. Early colonists were as amazed by the plant with the seed on the outside as they were by the duckbilled platypus and the pouched animal that hopped.

At Brambles Green, Crinum Lilies, Bracket Fungi, Rainforst Vines and Lianas are common.

The walking track then follows the river to Tamboy. Along the river Casuarinas, Paperbarks, Cabbage Tree Palms and Swamp Mahoganies dominate the low open forest.

15 minutes from Brambles Green a freshwater waterhole for the sawmill boiler is reached. "Ripozin" was the name of the sawmill used for cutting Tea Tree logs in the late 1920's.

The section from Brambles Green to Tamboy can be very wet. The track is predominantly through low Casuarina and Paperbark forest. Follow the signposted directions to cross the creek to Tamboy.

Tamboy is a fisherman's village with access open to professional fishermen by licence.

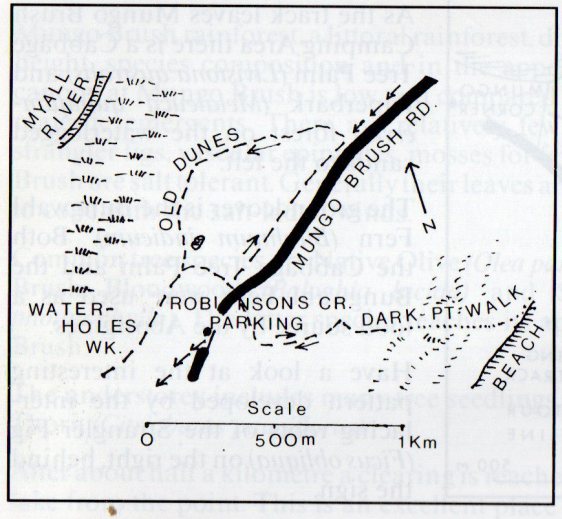
Follow the fisherman's track to Mungo Brush through Cabbage Tree Palm Forest.

## Return

Cross to the beach from Mungo Brush and walk south along the beach out to the Mungo Brush Road near the bar gate with sign to Brambles Green.



# SHORT WALKS




## OLD DUNE WALK

The Old Dune Walk leaves from Robinson's Crossing. Follow the old mining road for somewhat less than 1km north, then turn west to follow the very pleasant walking track through the open forest of the old dunes.

*Eucalyptus gummifera* (Bloodwood), *Angophora costata* (Red gum) and Banksias dominate the forest. The understorey consists of peas, bracken, native currant, *Astroloma* sp, *Restio* sp, Dianella lilies and the vine, *Hardenbergia violaceae.*

Ground orchids are common along the track. Varieties include greenhoods, lady fingers and flying duck orchids.

A swamp can be seen from the top of the dune as the track veers south.

*Eucalyptus pilularis* (Blackbutt) begins to replace the Bloodwoods as the co-dominant of the Red Gums. Hopbush and Tea Tree now form part of the understorey.

Goannas are often seen in the area.

Glory Wedge Pea and Flannel Flowers are common along the track to Robinson's Crossing.

The Old Dune Walk then crosses the Mungo Road and goes east on the Dark Point Walking Track through the low open forest of *Angophora costata* (Red Gum), *Banksia integrifolia* (Coast Banksia) and *Acacia suavelens* (Sweet Scented Wattle) and *Leptospermum* species. (See notes Section 2).

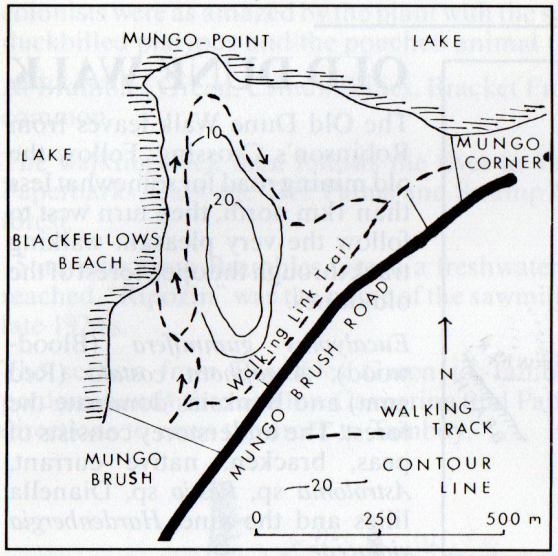
*THE OLD DUNES WALK*

## Return

Walk back the same way to Robinson's Crossing.

The Old Dune Walk thus offers a cross section of the vegetation from the taller, open forest of the older inland dunes to the lower, sparser vegetation, with less understorey, of the dunes closer to the coast.

# MUNGO BRUSH RAINFOREST




## Walking Track

As the track leaves Mungo Brush Camping Area there is a Cabbage Tree Palm *(Livistona australis)* and Paperbark *(Melaleuca quinquinervia)* forest on the waterlogged sands to the left.

The groundcover is the Bungwahl Fern *(Blechnum indicum)*. Both the Cabbage Tree Palm and the Bungwahl Fern were used as a food source by the Aborigines.

Have a look at the interesting pattern developed by the interlacing roots of the Strangler Fig *(Ficus obliqua)* on the right, behind the sign.

Follow the walking track arrows to the rest area. Common species of the edge of the rainforests here are Sweet Pittisporum *(Pittosporum undulatum)*, Plum Pine *(Podocarpus elatus)*, Supplejack *(Flagellaria indica)*, Tuckeroo *(Cupaniopsis anacardioides)* and Cheese Tree *(Glochidion ferdinandii)*.

From the rest area a short detour loop passes a rehabilitation area to "Blackfellows Beach".

After the detour loop, the track leaves the rest area and enters the rainforest proper. Notice that you have walked from sandy soils to rocky, more fertile soils.

In an earlier geological time rocky hills such as Mungo Brush, Johnson's Hill, Violet Hill, Bombah Point and Chinaman's Knob were actually off-shore islands with the shoreline on the western side of the present lakes. These hills are composed of rock of greater hardness than the surrounding sands.

The rock at Mungo Brush consists of carboniferous sandstones which have weathered to produce soils of greater fertility than the surrounding sands. Rainforest occurs on these more fertile soils.

In simple terms, three main features characterise rainforests. These are:

(a) a closed canopy of trees. You can't see much of the sky, whereas in open forests you can. The closed canopy also makes it much cooler in the rainforest;

(b) woody vines, observe all the draping vines.

(c) regeneration of the tree species occurs under shade and in natural openings. Look at all the young seedlings as you walk along the track.



There are five broad types of rainforest in New South Wales, Subtropical, Warm Temperate, Cool Temperate, Dry and Littoral rainforest. Littoral rainforest is the distinctive type of rainforest found near the sea, affected by salt-laden winds and adapted to survive the harsh conditions of the coast.

Mungo Brush rainforest, a littoral rainforest, differs from other rainforests in canopy height, species composition and in the appearance of the leaves. The rainforest canopy at Mungo Brush is low and compared with other types of rainforest it lacks majestic emergents. There are relatively few species at Mungo Brush, very few strangler figs, vascular epiphytes, mosses for ferns. Plant species occuring at Mungo Brush are salt tolerant. Generally their leaves are small, coarse, hard and blunt tipped to cope with the salt-laden winds.

Common tree species are Native Olive *(Olea paniculata)*, Coogera *(Arytera divaricata)*, Brush Bloodwood *(Baloghia lucida)* and Shining Leaf Singer *(Dendrocnide photinophylla)*. The latter species reaches its approximate southern limit at Mungo Brush.

The understorey includes many tree seedlings, ferns and the bright berried Orange Thorn *(Citriobatus pauciflorus)*.

After about half a kilometre a clearing is reached. There is a stone boat ramp into the lake from the point. This is an excellent place for a rest.

Shortly after re-entering the rainforest you will see a Cabbage Tree Palm forest on your left. Flying foxes use the forest as a transit camp.

The track leaves the rainforest rocky soils and re-emerges onto sandy soils. Notice the vegetation here begins to grade into an open forest of drier vegetation which includes Hop Bush *(Dodonea triquertra)*, Coast Banksia *(Banksia integrifolia)*, Monotoca *(Monotoca elliptica)*, Wattle (commonly *Acacia longifolia*), Mock Olive *(Notelaea longifolia)*, *Breynia oblongifolia* plus the occasional Swamp Mahogany *(Eucalyptus robusta)*.

Swamp Mahogany and Paperbark are koala food trees. Look carefully up into these trees as you pass them. You may be lucky enough to see a koala.

Just before the loop is completed look at the epiphytic ferns in the cluster of trees on your right.

## Rainforest Rehabilitation

The rainforest is now being progressively rehabilitated by the National Parks and Wildlife Service to ensure that the forest can continue to be viable in the longer term and that this scientifically important community is protected from further damage. The rehabilitation works have been funded by the Service and the National Rainforest Conservation Programme.

As you walk through the rainforest you may observe these works. Please keep to the marked track and do not disturb any plants. The success of the works and the future of the rainforest depends on your co-operation in caring for the forest.

## What Fauna Are You Likely To See?

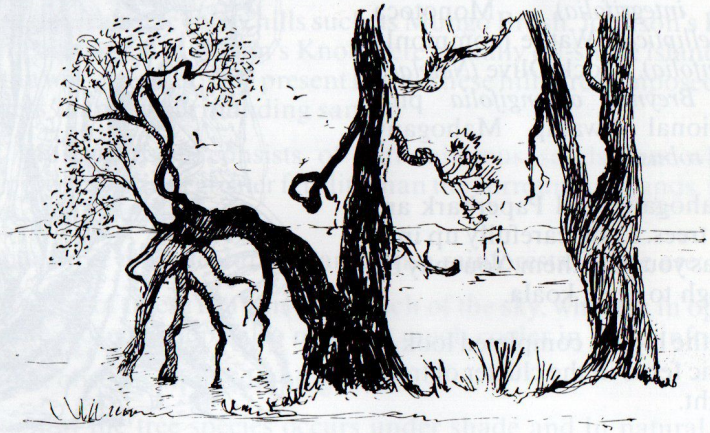
A number of small animals and birds live in the rainforest.

Commonly observed birds of Mungo Brush rainforest include the Golden Whistler, Figbird, Rufous Fantail, Satin Bowerbird, White-headed Pigeon, Flock Pigeon, Emerald Dove, White-eared Honeyeater and Tawny Frogmouth. You may see the spectacular Regent Bower Bird with its striking black and gold colours.

Birds are attracted to rainforest by the gourmet variety of fruits available from the tree species present.

Fruit Pigeons, in particular, feed by "island hopping" from one rainforest "island" to another. This is very important as a seed spreading mechanism in rainforest rehabilitation.

Apart from the koala, other common animals you may see are goannas, dingoes, possums and the flat-running Swamp Wallaby.



*THE LAKE.*



# HISTORY

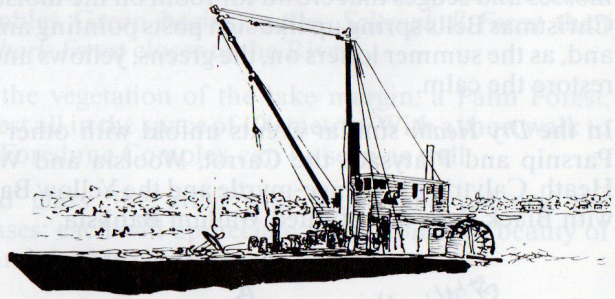
A substantial population of Aboriginal people utilised the abundant food supplies of the Myall Lakes area prior to European settlement. However, by 1850 the Aboriginal population had declined and those remaining lived in scattered groups (families) around the lakes.

There is little record of European settlement until the Australian Agricultural Company (A.A.Co) formed in 1825, acquired over 405,000 hectares north and west of Port Stephens. Significant development of the area commenced after the coastal area of the A.A.Co grant reverted to the Crown in 1837.

Timber getting and boat building to service the timber industry were the main activities from the 1840's onwards. By then, small settlements and a limited number of small farm selections had sprung up around the lakes eg. at Bungwahl, Neranie, Mayer's Point, Nerong and Bulahdelah.

Timber was brought down the Myall River and Lake to Port Stephens using "droughers" or barges. Droughers were originally propelled by poling but later were paddlewheelers. As the more readily accessible timber ran out, demand for wooden boats to carry the timber slackened.

Meanwhile road access to the west of the Lakes improved and by World War II the boat traffic on the Lakes had all but ceased.



*The last commercially operating drougher in Tea Gardens.*
(From a photograph by the late G. Hurle).

By the early 1950's commercial fishermen were virtually the only industry on the Lake.

Exploration for mineral sands commenced in 1957 and sandmining operations commenced in the later 1960's. The start of mining coincided with an increased public concern for the environment. The mining at Myall Lakes became a major focal point for the struggle between conservation and mining interests for the next fifteen years.

Myall Lakes National Park was dedicated in 1972. Sandmining ceased in 1983, although restoration continued for some years.

The Mungo Track to Robinson's Crossing passes through the earliest revegetated mining strip. Beyond Robinson's Crossing the track runs through areas that have not been mined.

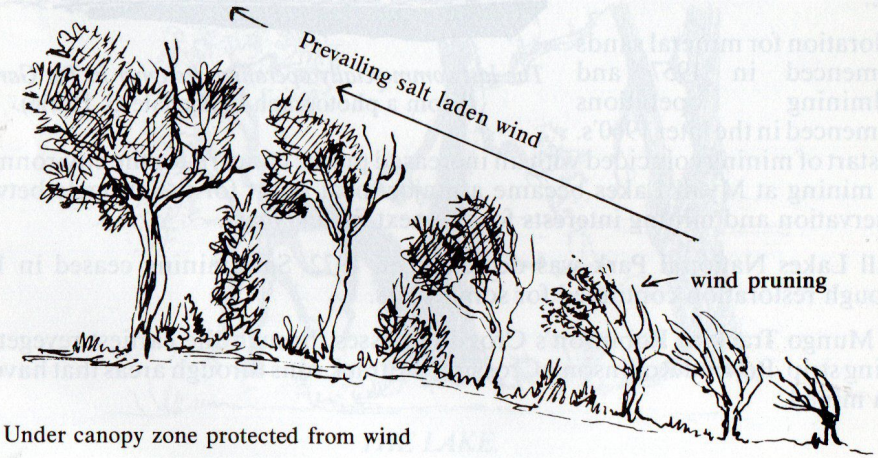
# SOME NOTES ON THE VEGETATION

David Ratcliffe

In the protective sanctuary of the Myall Lakes National Park is to be found some of the most beautiful flora of Eastern Australia. The richness of the vegetation can be seen in more than 120 plant families and at least 600 individual species. But there is no haphazard distribution of this treasure. Different environmental influences have led to the formation of specialised plant communities, each with its own unique congregation of plants and its own undeniable beauty.

In the *Wet Heath,* successive bursts of colour blaze across the treeless expanse drawing the spring flush well into summer. The butter yellow Autus fringe the margins as if building a compound to restrain the rampant and vibrant tapestry of colour that follows. Soft pink Eriostemon, Leptospermum and Sprengelia, soon mingle with the bolder hues of the Boronia, the reds of the Bottlebrush and the occasional Christmas Bell. Spires of virginal Epacris, clumps of Wedding Bush and white Leptospermum underscore the cooling influence of the Vanilla Lily and the blue Dampiera. Here and there an early Pultenaea, a Dillwynia, or a late flowering Aotus adds a dusting of gold. A carpet of sundews, and ground orchids of numerous species, push up between the mosses and sedges that crowd for room on the moist, peaty ground. Almost too late, Christmas Bells spring up like sign posts pointing aimlessly in the riotous confusion, and, as the summer loiters on, the greens, yellows and ruddy colours of the Banksias restore the calm.

In the *Dry Heath* similar events unfold with other players. Trachymene the Wild Parsnip and Platysace the Carrot, Woolsia and Wax Flower, Bossiaea and Pine Heath, Calytrix the Fringe-myrtle and the Yellow Ball Honey-Myrtle share lodgings with Black Boys and stunted Wallum Banksia.




Under canopy zone protected from wind



Things are a little more subdued in the *Dry Sclerophyll Forest.* Here fields of Flannel Flowers sweep beneath Old Man Banksia, Blackbutt, Bloodwood and the gnarled and rusty trunks of red Angophora. In shadier spots Bearded Heath, Green Five-Corners, and Glory Wedge Pea are joined by Egg and Bacon, Dianella and Geebung. Indigofera brings the fragrance of old Tea Roses while Golden Glory Vine and Apple-berry Dumplings twine through the Bracken Fern and Blady Grass.

Between the Dry Heath and the Dry Sclerophyll Forest thickets of Banksia and Casuarina, Coastal Tea Tree and Wattle often form a dense barrier.

In the moist depressions close to the river and the lake margins, cool summer breezes gently rustle the drying fronds of the Cabbage Palm and highlight the characteristic fragrance of the *Paperbark Forests.* Along the *Lake Margins* Paperbarks or mournful She-oaks adorned with Bridal-Veil Orchids, stand in reedy beds of Twigrush.

In the *Swamp Forests* too, long shaggy carpets of Blechnum fern, Restio and Twigrush surround Paperbarks and Mahogany, with just a touch of colour from the Swamp Wattle or Juniper Tea Tree.

More than 20 distinct plant communities have been identified within the Park and *The Mungo Track* wends its way through a number of these. Often the progression from one to the next is quite sudden and comparisons are easily made.

Of particular interest are the *Dry Heath* and *Dry Sclerophyll Forest* at the southern end of the track and the *Headland Thickets, Foredune Complex* and *Dune Thickets* around Dark Point. The path to Brambles Green begins in *Dry Sclerophyll Forest* then suddenly enters the *Palm/Paperbark Forest* closer to the River.

*At Mungo* it is possible to see the vegetation of the lake margin, a Palm Forest, Rainforest, Dry Sclerophyll Forest all in the space of 100 metres. With a short walk to the beach a Dune Thicket and Foredune Complex can be seen as well.

The student with journal and glass, the artist with brush and colours, the photographer with film and lenses; each will appreciate the uncommon beauty of vegetation of the Myall Lakes and the Mungo Track.

*Eriostemon australasius*
(Pink Wax flower)

*Gompholobium latifalium*
(Glory Wedge Pea)

# GEOLOGY & LANDFORMS

By Richard† and Sonja Willis

The geological history of the area started some 300 million years ago. At this time the coastline was some distance to the West and trending northward. The earliest rockbeds formed as sediments on the continental shelf. Then followed violent volcanic activity to the west, a rapid uplift of the adjacent regions and the New England landmass was formed. The next layer of sediments washed into the sea therefore consisted of coarse sand, conglomerates and an abundance of volcanic materials (andesite, dacite, ignimbrite, rhyolite, basalt and tuff).

As volcanic activity to the west ceased, and granites were intruded into New England, the rocks of the Myall Lakes area were folded and faulted due to compression from the northeast. The trend of these folds can be seen on satellite photos. (Fig 1). Since then, these rocks have been greatly eroded, some below sea-level. Along the coast, sand has been deposited on top of this erosion surface. (Fig 2). Mungo Brush, Dark Point and the Broughton Islands are such rocks sticking out of the sand.

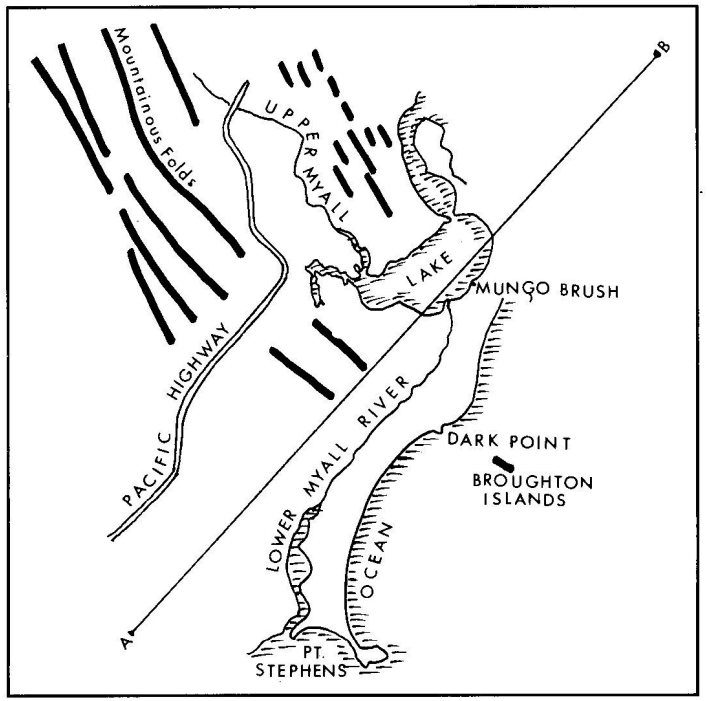



Fig 1. The Landsat II satellite photograph shows the New England Folds running at right angles to the beach. A—B is line of cross section as shown in Fig. 2.



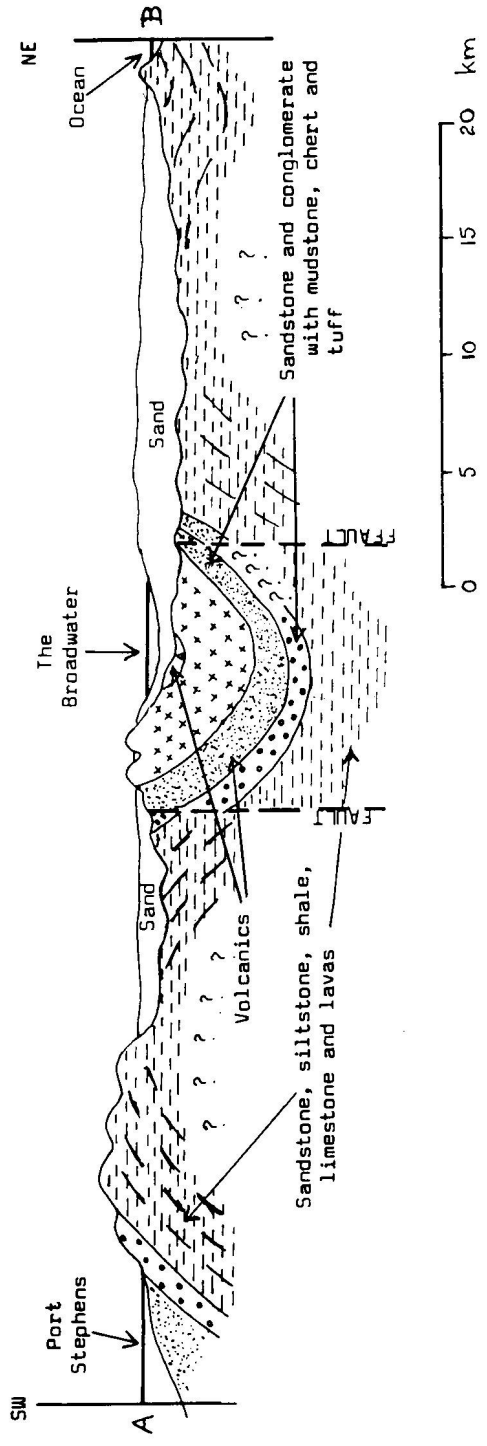
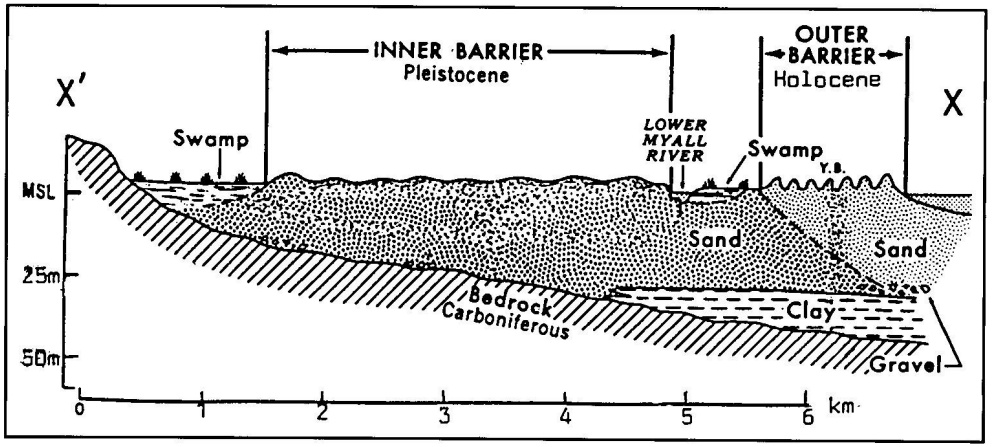



Fig. 2. Geological Cross section from Port Stephens to North of Seal Rocks (See Line A—B Fig. 1).

This sand was deposited during two episodes, one probably about 100,000 to 200,000 years ago *(Pleistocene Epoch),* and the second episode about 6,000 - 3,000 years ago *(Holocene).* In each case the sand was deposited as a barrier bar consisting of a beach and sand dunes with a lagoon or lake behind. The upper Myall Lake itself is the lake behind the inner barrier bar and the Broadwater south of it is the lake behind the outer barrier bar. In other places the lagoon has been partly infilled to form swamps.

Development of two barrier bar systems is related to changes in sea-level, the outer barrier has been deposited at the present shoreline; the inner barrier along an earlier, slightly higher shoreline. The time-break between the two barrier systems represents a lowering of the sea-level during the last ice age. (Fig. 3, 4 and 5). Collections of water at the bottom of the "inner barrier" sandbeds are the source of the Tea Gardens - Hawks Nest Water supply.

Fig. 3. Cross section across Dual Barrier System between Port Stephens and Seal Rock. See Fig. 4 for location.




Adapted from Thom, 1965.

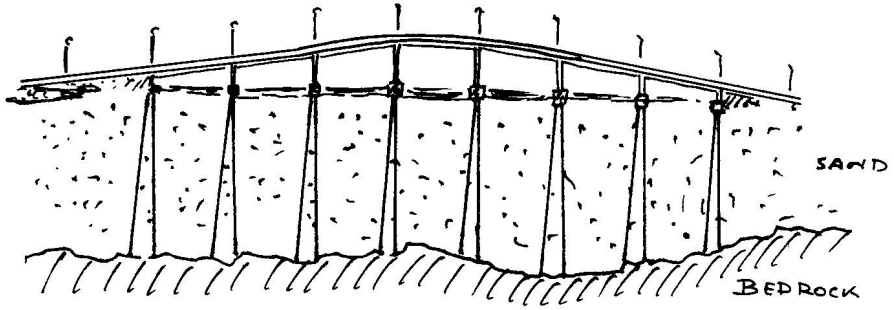
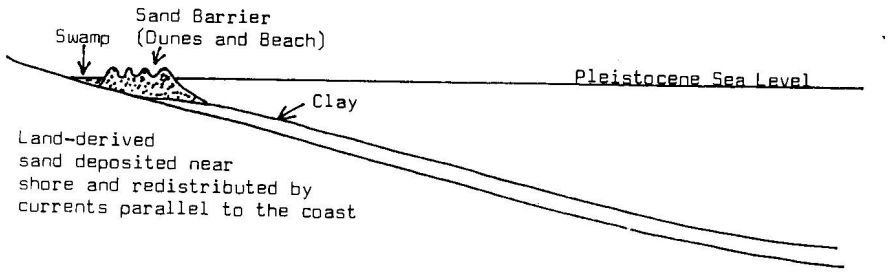


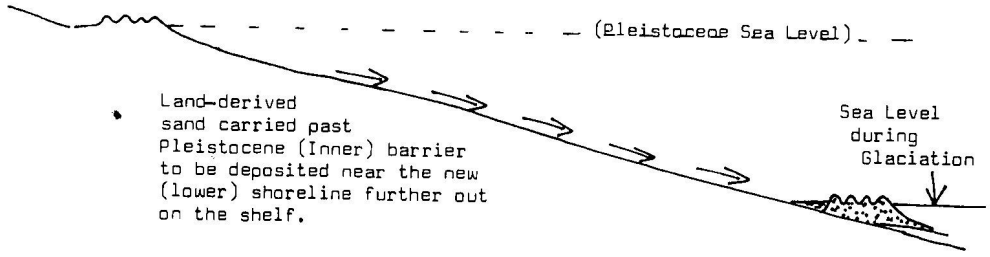

Fig. 4. The "Singing Bridge" from Tea Gardens to Hawks Nest stands on sub-sealevel stilts resting on the deep bedrock.



a) **Late Pleistocene Deposition of Inner Bay Barrier associated with high sea level**




b) **Last Glaciation: Low Sealevel associated with transport of sand further out on shelf**




c) **Holocene: Present Sea Level associated with formation of Outer Bay Barrier**

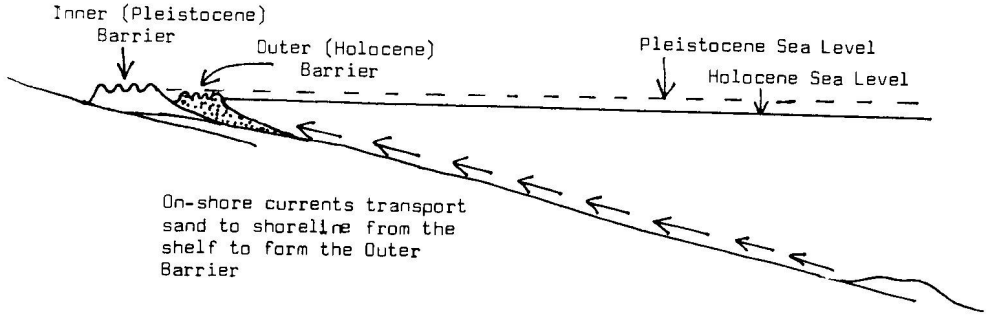
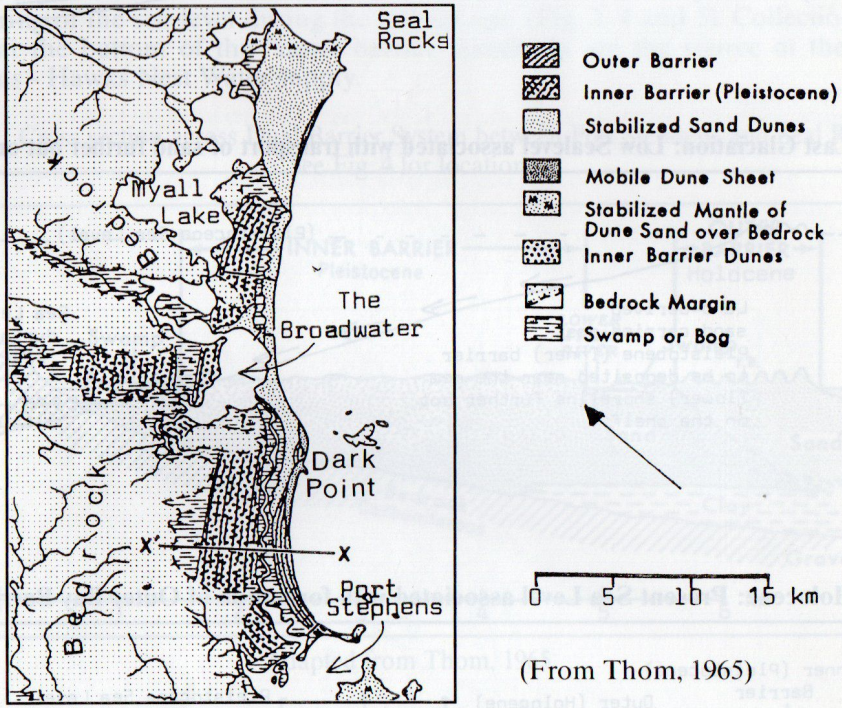



Fig. 5. Stages in the Development of a Dual Barrier System.

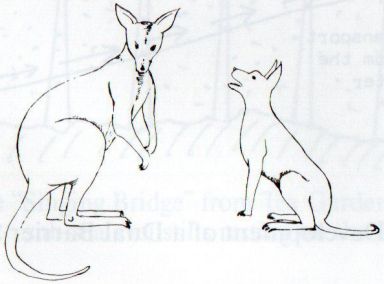
Since the two barrier systems were formed, the dunes at the northern end of embayments have been reworked by onshore winds. The upper part of the barrier systems has been removed and the sand carried inland to form aeolian (windblown) dunes. In some areas dunes have been "stabilized" by vegetation, in others the dunes are currently mobile, changing their position and shape continuously. (Fig. 6) The Dark Point dunes are a typical example.

(A more detailed paper on the geology of the Myall Lakes is available from the Secretary, Tea Gardens Lions Club, P.O. Box 67, Tea Gardens, 2324 by posting a suggested donation of $1.50 which includes postage).




(From Thom, 1965)

Fig. 6. Types of sand dunes in the Myall Lakes area.
X'—X indicates location of Cross section in Fig. 3 before mining flattened most of the outer barrier dunes.



Kangaroos and Dingoes are common amongst the Blackbutts and Angophoras of the dry Sclerophyl forest of the barrier dunes.



## ORNITHOLIGICAL CHECKLIST FOR THE HAWKS NEST/TEA GARDENS AND MYALL LAKES AREA — JULY 1984

by Michael T. Rowe, RAOU, ASL, BOC.

AREAS OF OCCURANCE

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| V | — Village Area | L | — Lakes |
| E | — Myall River Estuary | D | — Dunes & Heath |
| M | — Myall River from Durness UP | B | — Mungo Brush |
| P | — Port Stephens | O | — Ocean and Off-Shore Islands |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Little Penguin | Common | O P |
| Wandering Albatross | Common | O |
| Gould Petrel | Common | O P |
| Fair Prion | Rare | O |
| Wedge-Tailed Shearwater | Common | O |
| Fleshy-Footed Shearwater | Common | O |
| Short-Tailed Shearwater | Common | O |
| Sooty Shearwater | Common | O |
| White-Faced Storm-Petrel | Common | O |
| Little Grebe | Common | L B |
| Hoary-Headed Grebe | Uncommon | L B |
| Crested Grebe | Rare | L |
| Pelican | Common | P V E M L B |
| Gannet | Common | P O |
| Black Cormorant | Common | P O V M L E |
| Little Black Cormorant | Common | P O V M L E |
| Pied Cormorant | Common | P O V E |
| Little Pied Cormorant | Common | P O V M L E |
| Darter | Uncommon | M L B |
| Black Bittern | Uncommon | V M L |
| Nankeen Night Heron | Uncommon | V M |
| Mangrove Heron | Uncommon | V E |
| Reef Heron | Uncommon | P O |
| Cattle Egret | Common | V E M |
| Little Egret | Uncommon | V E M L |
| Plumed Heron | Uncommon | V E M L |
| White Egret | Common | P V E M L |
| White-Faced Heron | Common | V E M P L D B |
| White-Necked Heron | Common | P V E M L |
| Oabiru | Uncommon | V E M L |
| White Ibis | Common | V E M P L B |
| Straw-Necked Ibis | Uncommon | M |
| Royal Spoonbill | Common | V E M P L |
| Yellow-Billed Spoonbill | Uncommon | V E M P L |
| Black Swan | Common | V E M P L |
| Black Duck | Common | V E M L |
| Grey Teal | Uncommon | V E M L |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Chestnut Teal | Common | V E M L |
| White-Eyed Duck | Uncommon | M L |
| Wood Duck | Common | V E M L |
| Musk Duck | Common | M L |
| Black-Shouldered Kite | Common | V M D B |
| Whistling Kite | Common | V E M P L D B O |
| Brahminy Kite | Uncommon | L |
| White-Breasted Sea Eagle | Common | V E M P L D B O |
| Swamp Harrier | Uncommon | M L B |
| Brown Goshawk | Uncommon | M L D B |
| Collared Sparrowhawk | Uncommon | V |
| Wedge-Tailed Eagle | Uncommon | M L |
| Osprey | Uncommon | D O |
| Kestrel | Common | V E M L D B |
| Brown Falcon | Common | V M L D B |
| Peregrine Falcon | Uncommon | O |
| Brush Turkey | Common | M B |
| Brown Quail | Common | V D B |
| Black-Tailed Native-Hen | Common | M L B |
| Dusky Moorhen | Common | M L B |
| Coot | Common | M L B |
| Pied Oystercatcher | Uncommon | E P D O |
| Sooty Oystercatcher | Uncommon | E P D O |
| Masked-Plover | Common | V E M P L D B |
| Red-Kneed Dotterel | Common | E P |
| Black-Fronted Dotterel | Common | V E P |
| Double-Banded Dotterel | Common | V E P |
| Mongolian Dotterel | Common | E P D |
| Golden Plover | Common | V E P |
| Japanese Snipe | Uncommon | V |
| Whimbrel | Uncommon | V E P |
| Eastern Curlew | Common | V E M P |
| Greenshank | Common | V E P |
| Grey-Tailed Tattler | Common | V E P |
| Sharp-Tailed Sandpiper | Common | V E P |
| Red-Necked Stint | Common | V E P |
| Curlew Sandpiper | Uncommon | E P |
| Black-Tailed Godwit | Uncommon | E P |
| Bar-Tailed Godwit | Common | E P |
| Pied Stilt | Uncommon | V |
| Avocet | Uncommon | V E |
| Pomarine Skua | Common | P O |
| Silver Gull | Common | V E M P L D B O |
| Caspian Tern | Uncommon | V P |
| Crested Tern | Common | V E M P L D B O |
| Little Tern | Uncommon | E P O |
| Brown Pigeon | Common | B |

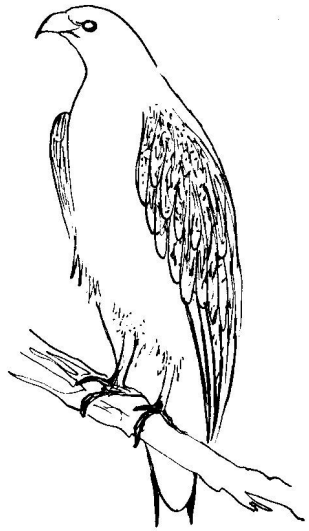


| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Green-Winged Pigeon | Common | V L B |
| Crested Pigeon | Common | V |
| Bar-Shouldered Dove | Common | V M L D B |
| Peaceful Dove | Common | V B |
| Wonga Pigeon | Common | L B |
| Wompoo Pigeon | Uncommon | B |
| Topknot Pigeon | Uncommon | B |
| Rainbow Lorikeet | Common | V M L B |
| Scaly-Breasted Lorikeet | Common | V M L B |
| Yellow-Tailed Cockatoo | Common | V M L B |
| Galah | Common | V M L D |
| Sulphur-Crested Cockatoo | Uncommon | V |
| King Parrot | Uncommon | V M L |
| Crimson Rosella | Uncommon | V L B |
| Eastern Rosella | Common | V E M L D B |
| Pallied Cuckoo | Uncommon | V M L B |
| Fantailed Cuckoo | Common | V M L B |
| Brush Cuckoo | Common | V M L B |
| Golden Bronze Cuckoo | Uncommon | V M L B |
| Horsfield Bronze Cuckoo | Common | V M L B |
| Koel | Common | V M L B |
| Channel-Bill Cuckoo | Uncommon | V B |
| Pheasant Coucal | Common | V M L B |
| Barn Owl | Uncommon | V |
| Boobook Owl | Common | V M L D B |
| Owlet Nightjar | Uncommon | M L D B |
| Spine-Tailed Swift | Common | V M L D B |
| Azure Kingfisher | Common | V E M P L B |
| Kookaburra | Common | V E M P L D B |
| Forest Kingfisher | Uncommon | B |
| Sacred Kingfisher | Common | V E M L D B |
| Mangrove Kingfisher | Uncommon | E M |
| Rainbowbird | Common | V M L D B |
| Dollarbird | Common | V E M L D B |
| Welcome Swallow | Common | V E M P L D B O |
| Tree Martin | Common | V M L D B |
| Fairy Martin | Common | V M L D B |
| Pipit | Common | V D B |
| Black-Faced Cuckoo-Shrike | Common | V M L D B |
| Little Cuckoo-Shrike | Uncommon | V B |
| Cicadabird | Uncommon | B |
| White-Winged Triller | Common | V B |
| Grey-Crowned Babbler | Uncommon | M |
| Eastern Whipbird | Common | V M D B |
| Blue Wren | Common | V E M P L D B |
| Varigated Wren | Common | V B |
| Southern Emuwren | Uncommon | M D B |

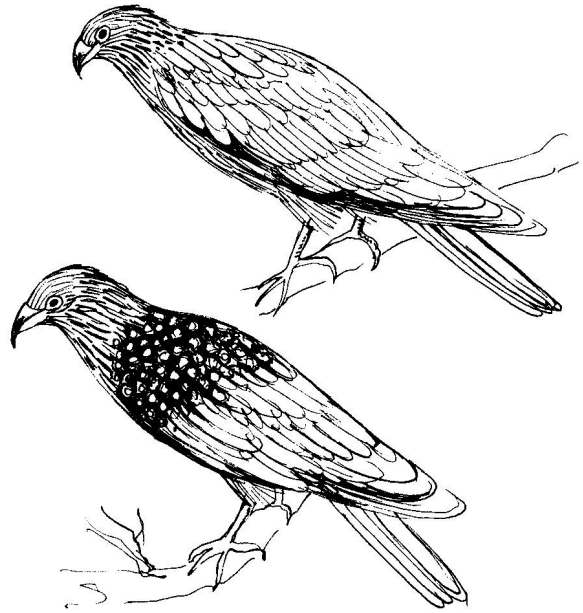
| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Reed Warbler | Common | V E M L B |
| Golden Cisticola | Common | V M L D B O |
| Mangrove Warbler | Uncommon | E M |
| Brown Warbler | Common | V M L B |
| Weebill | Common | V L D B |
| Striated Thornbill | Common | V M B D |
| Brown Thornbill | Common | V M B |
| Buff-Rumped Thornbill | Common | V M B |
| Yellow-Tailed Thornbill | Common | V M L D B |
| Southern Whiteface | Common | V |
| White-Browed Scrubwren | Common | V B |
| Brown Flycatcher | Common | V M B |
| Scarlet Robin | Uncommon | V B |
| Rose Robin | Uncommon | V B |
| Eastern Yellow Robin | Common | V M B D |
| Grey Fantail | Common | V M L D B |
| Rufous Fantail | Uncommon | B |
| Williewagtail | Common | V E M L D B |
| Leaden Flycatcher | Uncommon | B |
| Satin Flycatcher | Uncommon | B |
| Restless Flycatcher | Common | V M L D B |
| Rufous Whistler | Common | V M L D B |
| Golden Whistler | Common | V M L D B |
| Grey Thrush | Common | V M L D B |
| Eastern Shrike-Tit | Uncommon | V M L B |
| White-Faced Chat | Common | V |
| Orange-Winged Sittella | Common | V M B |
| White-Throated Treecreeper | Common | V M L D B |
| Mistletoebird | Common | V B |
| Spotted Pardalote | Common | V B |
| Striated Pardalote | Common | V B |
| Eastern Silvereye | Common | V E M L D B |
| Brown Honeyeater | Common | V M L D B |
| Scarlet Honeyeater | Uncommon | B |
| Lewin Honeyeater | Common | V M L D B |
| Fuscous Honeyeater | Uncommon | V B |
| White-Plumed Honeyeater | Common | V B |
| Yellow-Faced Honeyeater | Common | V E M L O B |
| White-Naped Honeyeater | Uncommon | V B |
| Blue-Faced Honeyeater | Common | V M L D B |
| Noisy Friarbird | Common | V M L D B |
| New Holland Honeyeater | Common | V M L D B |
| White-Cheeked Honeyeater | Common | V M L D B |
| Regent Honeyeater | Uncommon | V B |
| Eastern Spinebill | Common | V M L D B |
| Little Wattlebird | Common | V M L D B |
| Red Wattlebird | Common | V M L D B |



| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Red-Browed Finch | Common | V D B |
| Doublebar Finch | Common | V D B |
| House Sparrow | Common | V |
| Starling | Common | V D B |
| Olive-Backed Oriole | Common | V B |
| Southern Figbird | Common | V B |
| Soangled Drongo | Common | V |
| Mudlark | Common | V M L D B |
| White-Winged Chough | Common | V M B |
| White-Breasted Woodswallow | Common | V M L D B |
| Dusky Woodswallow | Common | V M L D B |
| Pied Butcherbird | Uncommon | V B |
| Grey Butcherbird | Common | V M D B |
| Black-Backed Magpie | Common | V E M L D B |
| Pied Currawong | Common | V E M L D B O |
| Green Catbird | Uncommon | B |
| Regent Bowerbird | Uncommon | B |
| Satin Bowerbird | Common | V M L B |
| Crow | Common | V M L D B |
| Raven | Common | V M L D B |



*White-breasted Sea Eagle*



*Whistling Kite*

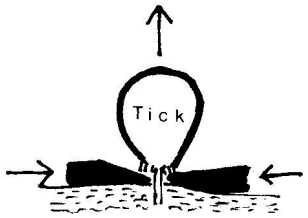
# TIPS FOR WALKERS

If you do the whole walk it is wise to tell someone where you are going and report back.

Drinking water is available in Tamboy (emergencies only) and in Mungo Brush. Otherwise the water is too salty.

When walking the wet sclerophyll forest from Brambles Green to Mungo Brush expect wet shoes and socks. Once or twice a year, after heavy rains in "wet" years, the lake rises, floods the forest with shallow water and drains slowly down the Myall River. This is essential for this type of forest. Fishermen can tell you whether the lake is "up". If it is "normal" or "down" the walk is completely dry. Patches of shallow water over the track need not deter walking. There are no rocks to be negotiated except on Dark Point. Any shoes suitable for walking on sand and moist ground will do.

## First Aid:



*Lift gently with tweezers.*

**TICKS:** *(Ixodes holocyclus)* will not be noticed at first. Look for them after walking through any scrub. If removed early there is little inconvenience. Removal is best achieved by using a pair of small (preferably curved) pointed tweezers or scissors and sliding them open, one on each side of the buried proboscis (see Fig.). Once the points of the tweezers are under the "shoulders" of the tick it can be quickly levered out, usually with the biting mechanism and the venomous salivary glands intact. If you try to squeeze the body and put kerosene etc. on the tick, more poison may be squeezed in by the tick. Only if it is not possible to remove the whole tick should one kill it to stop further venomous salivation, and have the rest removed later.

**SNAKE AND FUNNELWEB SPIDER BITE:** For bushwalkers, virtually a non event. Allow any visible snake time to get out of your way. The likelihood of even seeing one is small. Put a compression bandage over the bite and tighten it as you would for a sprained ankle, then bandage and splint the whole limb if possible. An arm can be immobilized by a triangular bandage. Victim should be transported, not walk. These measures are life saving. Transport to hospital without delay.

Symptoms of spider poisoning are excessive sweating, tingling around the mouth, running eyes, blurred vision, nausea and twitching muscles in the limb that has been bitten, within about twenty minutes or longer. Few bites result in poisoning ("envenomation").

There is no antidote against spider bites. Snake antivenene is at the Bulahdelah District Hospital (Ph. 97-4203). A helicopter may be called if delay is not too great.

First aid equipment recommended: Elastic Adhesive Dressing 7.5cm x 1m; 2 x 10cm x 2.5m; elastocrepe bandages, tweezers, disinfectant, dressing strips. In summer you may wish you had an insect repellant.



# ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

i. **Glossary**

Source: Macquarie Dictionary 2nd revision 1987:

*myall* n. 1. any of several wattle trees as the weeping myall, the yarran, the bastard myall.
2. the hard fine-grained wood of such a tree used for carving (Aboriginal).

*myall* n. 1. an Aboriginal living in a traditional tribal way, outside European civilisation.
2. anything wild or uncivilised - adj. 3. wild or uncivilised (Aboriginal).

ii. **References**

Boland et al, 1984 "Forest Trees of Australia"

'Early Days of Port Stephens', Extracts from the diary of Sir Edward Parry, Australian Agricultural Co, 1830 - reprinted from the Dungog Chronicle.

Garland & Wheeler, 1982 "Myall Lakes Creation to Controversy"

Myerscough P.J. and Carolin R.C. "The Vegetation of the Eurunderee Sand Mass, Headlands and Previous Islands in The Myall Lakes Area, New South Wales" in "Cunninghamia" Vo. 1(4): 1986 Royal Botanic Gardens, Sydney.

National Parks & Wildlife Service 1984. "Plan of Management for Myall Lakes National Park".

iii. **Audiovisuals on the Mungo Track and the Tops to Myallas Heritage Track**

Audiovisual Lecture Discussions are held by the Lions Club at the Christmas-New Year Holiday Season and at Easter at the Hawks Nest Lodge Conference Room. Special showings can be arranged by the Lions Club of Tea Gardens, C/- Tea Gardens Post Office.

iv. **Recommended Reading**

"February Dark" Anne Von Bertouch
National Parks Guide to Myall Lakes National Park.

v. **Other Walking Tracks in Myall Lakes National Park**

Half Day Walks: — Heath Walk
— Reedy Point

Day Walks: — Johnson's Hill & Johnson's Beach
— River Mouth

Overnight (2 or more days): — McGrath's Hill
— Kataway

vi. **For further information contact:**

The Ranger,
Myall Lakes National Park,
National Parks & Wildlife Service,
P.O. Box 270, or Lot 5, Bourke Street,
RAYMOND TERRACE 2324.
Phone: (049) 87-3108.

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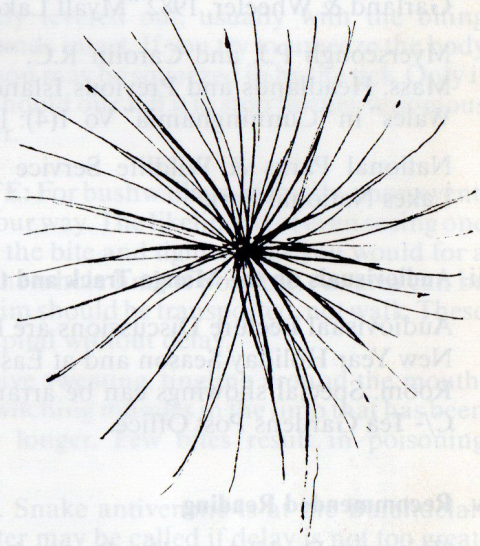
Typical flowers of the battle zone between sand and sea.

*Scaevola calendulacea*
A dense ground cover plant with blue fan flowers.



*Spinifex hirsutus*
A grass forming long runners. This is the spiky head of the female flower.

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- Guard against all risk of fire.
- Avoid damage to wildflowers, vegetation and earth and rock formations.
- Place all rubbish in containers provided.
- Leave firearms and pets outside your parks.
- Drive carefully and observe speed limits.

Your co-operation in observing the Park regulations, which are designed to protect you as well as your park, is appreciated.

HAVE A PLEASANT WALK!

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# *A Walker's Guide TO THE MUNGO TRACK*

*Palmforest near Tamboy*

**Myall Lakes National Park New South Wales Australia**

BY **HANNS PACY**
**JANIEN FLOYD**
**RICHARD† and SONJA WILLIS**
**MICHAEL ROWE†**
**DAVID RATCLIFFE**
**PAT PRITCHARD**

Australia 1788-1988

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